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NEWPORT, R. I. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4, 1871

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The Newport Daily News

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BUSINESS CARDS.

STAFFORD DYER.

UNDERTAKER.

89 Thames Street.

RESIDENCE NO. 3, MOUNT VERNON.

NEWPORT, R. I.

JOSEPH M. LYON.

Plumber, Brass and Copper Worker.

Master of Pumps, Kettles, Steam Pipes.

187-189 Spring and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

No. 238 Thames Street.

DODGE'S TEMPERANCE

OSTER'S EATING

SALOON.

135 THAMES-ST., NEWPORT.

187-189 Spring and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Trunks,

Valises, &

Traveling Bags

OF ALL GRADES AND STYLES.

GEORGE C. CROSBY,

10 BRIDGE-STREET.

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

COR. BRIDGE-ST. & HOWARD,

NEW YORK.

On the European Plan—Accommodations for 200 Guests.

J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

JOHN J. GANN, JR.

HOTEL, HOUSE & STEAMBOAT

Repairs, Plumber & Locksmith.

Special rates for up to order.

No. 3 John St.

NEWPORT, R. I.

BRADBURY BROTHERS,

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 312 & 311 HOWARD.

One door below Broadway St.

NEW YORK.

G. L. BRADBURY, L. L. SUGDEN, J. F. BRADBURY.

ONE DOOR BELOW BROADWAY ST.

NEW YORK.

A. J. ROBINSON.

FIVE JEWELRY.

Watches,

Opera & Locket Chains.

—ALSO—

Sterling Silver Ware.

215 Westminster Street.

Now No. 223, Providence.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Canal St., Providence, R. I.

COMPLETE in its appointments, comfortably furnished and well adapted for transient or permanent guests. Connected with the Hotel is the LARGEST DINING SALOON in the city, open every day in the week.

J. W. HARRIS & SONS, Proprietors.

W. S. FETTER & CO.,

GLASS, GLASS & GLASS.

EAGLE STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

GLASS, GLASS & GLASS.

SAVES, BLINDS, MOLDINGS,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

Paints, Putty, Stair Balusters and Railings, Brackets, Picture Mouldings, Brass and Ironwork, and all other goods in the line of the business.

TURNING DONE AS REQUIRED.

Office No. 39 Ribley Street Boston, Mass.

CITY HOTEL,

PROVIDENCE.

THOROUGHLY renovated and newly furnished.

IS NOW OPEN

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

L. M. HUMPHREYS,

Proprietor.

G. & C. P. HUTCHINS

Importers and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS & CROCKERY WARE.

Table Cutlery, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

312 1/2 Exchange Street.

NEW FALL

GOODS!

NEW FALL SHADES IN FINE

FRENCH FLOWERS.

OSTRICH PLUMES, OSTRICH TIPS

In all Shades.

Velvets, Laces, Ribbons.

In THIMMED BONNETS and HATS

we have the largest Stock in the city at

all prices.

DOWNEY,

Nos. 6 & 52 ARCADE,

1st and 2d floor,

PROVIDENCE.

H. E. BARNEY & SON,

173 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE.

HAVE on exhibition a very large and varied

stock of

First-Class

Pianofortes & Cabinet Organs,

which they will be happy to show to all.

Prices ranging from \$300 to \$1200.

Call on

The Loan System

STILL CONTINUED AT THE

EMPORIUM.

The system of lending goods to be paid for in

stated weekly or monthly installments is a benefit to

the purchaser and is a peculiar feature of our establish-

ment. It is a product of our own, prepared for

the accommodation of our numerous and increasing

customers, and at the same time to protect our-

selves against losses by any dishonest parties who

might be inclined to take advantage of our desire to

give a long credit to deserving persons of limited

means. The system is of great value to parties con-

sidering to commence housekeeping, or who may wish

to replenish their dwellings with furniture, but whose

present means are limited, that they cannot pay

at once for which they wish to purchase.

This system gives time and provides for making

payments at stated periods in the future. Many

persons of limited means, or who have other pre-occupations

for their money, can pay in future installments

for such articles as they may need for the furnishing

of their house and not feel the expenditure. When

the last payment is made the property becomes their

own by a regular receipt bill of sale.

This system does not enhance prices like the old

housekeeping credit system, when the house-keeper

has to pay for the full value of the goods at once,

the unfortunate, or the dishonest, who fall into

the hands of the system, pay for the goods at once

and lose the benefit of the system. Under this system every customer pays for

what he gets; he neither has to pay, nor can he afford to

place our goods upon the market with the very low

margin of profit.

By this system we are enabled to benefit the

worthy of limited means and not injure ourselves.

It is simply a system of guaranteed payments, the

goods being for a specified time the property of the

customer.

This system has been a practical working daily

system at our EMPORIUM ON BROAD

STREET for years. Hundreds and even thousands

of families having been placed in the possession of

comfortable and even richly furnished dwellings,

who but for this system of weekly and monthly

payments would never have secured them.

Deafens of extending the benefit of this system to

others equally worthy, we invite persons desirous of

procuring

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TO VISIT OUR

EMPORIUM

132 & 136 Broad Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

Our facilities for purchasing are equal to the

largest wholesale establishments in Boston or New

York, and we cannot be understood on any class of

goods in the housekeeping line in this city or New

England.

FLINT & CO.

THE WILSON,

A New Under-feed Shuttle

Sewing Machine,

Using the same under-feed as is used by the

SINGER, HOWE, AMERICAN, &c., and the same

SHUTTLE as the SINGER and WEED. And all

improvements used by no other company.

PRICE, \$45.

Being 15 less than any other deuced UNDER-

FEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in the

world.

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler,

81 Thames-street,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

VOSE & HUXFORD,

Tuesday's Elections.

The time of holding the most important of all the fall elections draws near. Next Tuesday, nine states convene for that purpose, and much interest is felt in the result of that day's contest. In all of the states an active canvass has been made, and a large vote will be polled. New York elects her General Assembly. This election is of great importance, as indicating the feeling of the people of that state towards the rogues and thieves who have so long ruled or misruled them.

New Jersey will elect a Governor, eight of the twenty-one members of the Senate, and a full Assembly of sixty members. Mr. Cornelius Walsh is the Republican, and Mr. Joel Parker the democratic candidate for Governor. Both are able and popular men.

In Massachusetts the contest is a mixed one, their being four candidates in the field. Mr. William B. Washburne, the Republican standard bearer, will without doubt be elected, opposed to him are Mr. John Quincy Adams, democrat; Mr. R. C. Pittman, prohibitionist; and Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, labor reformer. The two last named will draw but a small vote. Massachusetts also elects all her other state officers and legislature on that day, which will also be largely republican.

The other states, whose elections occur on that day are, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, Mississippi, and Virginia. In Maryland there is no hope for republican. Virginia is not much better off, but in all the other states we may expect republican victories.

The Citizens' Meeting.

The reform meeting Thursday night was the largest gathering of the masses of respectable people of New York ever held. The speeches of Jos. Choate, Everts, Samuel Tilden and others were enthusiastically received, and the meeting separated with great harmony. In the course of his speech Mr. Choate read the following amidst cheering: "I am required to state that the political funeral of Wm. M. Tweed will take place at the new County Court House in New York City, on Tuesday, November 8th. Rev. Edwards Pierpont will officiate. The hymn to be sung in that good old time by Dr. Watts.

"Hallelujah, we rejoice To see the boss removed!" Archbishop O'Connor, with seventy assistants, will conduct the services. The text for the sermon will be taken from the gospel, "Lord, by this time he slinketh." This congregation are requested to attend." Mr. Choate's statement that the fight between wings of the Republican party—blugs that he had refused to flatter, fly, or even flatter together, had reconciled their differences, and on Tuesday the lions of the Custom House and the lambs of Horace Greeley would go to bed together, elicited uproarious cheering, long continued. The address to the citizens of the Committee of Seventy, which was adopted, states there is not in the history of this city a parallel for the gigantic crime against property perpetrated by the Tammany Ring. It was engineered on the complete subversion of free government in the very heart of Republicanism. An American city, having a population of over a million, was disfranchised by an open vote of a legislature born and nurtured in democracy and Republican rights was handed over to a self appointed oligarchy to be robbed and plundered by them and their confederates, held and assigned, for six years certainly and prospectively forever.

The new city charter gave to a gang of thieves the power to govern this metropolis. It substantially deprived the citizens of self control, nullified the right of suffrage, nullified the principle of representation; authorized a band of cunning and resolute robbers to levy taxes, create public debt and incur municipal liabilities without limit and without check, and placed at their disposal the revenues of a great municipality and the property of all its citizens.

The two years since the charter is one of theft, robbery and forgery, which have cost the city and divided \$20,000,000; which have run up the city debt from \$30,000,000, in 1869, to \$70,000,000 in 1871 and which will be \$120,000,000, in August, 1872; and which have paid to these robbers millions of dollars for work never performed, and materials never furnished; which created unnecessary offices with large salaries and no duties in order to maintain a force of ruffianly supporters and manufacturers of votes; which used millions of dollars to bribe and corrupt newspapers, the organs of public opinion, in violation of laws; which narrowly limited the public accountants, which compelled the city to employ a large army of laborers at large pay upon municipal work, neither necessary or useful; which bought legislatures and purchased judgments from courts, both civil and criminal. This Tammany Ring and its success are the marvel of the world's politics. Without money, without force, almost without public knowledge, they are accomplishing a revolution in the very heart of America, and established an oligarchy of robbers in the place of a popular representative government.

There is reason to dread that with electric infectiousness the easy and profitable villany may spread from New York City to the principal towns of the whole United States till the State politics system is menaced with a lingering typhoid fever of scandalousness which may burn the mansion and virtue all out of it. Our duty is to sternly judge and swiftly execute. If we fail to overthrow the Tammany rulers and annul the city charter—if we fail to send them as felons to State prison and to make them disgorge what they have stolen—we will not the capitalists and merchants of Europe logically conclude that our institutions are a failure, that the strength of American credit is gone, and that it is unsafe to lend and sell to people whose rulers are thieves and whose legislators are robbers and rascals.

Q. N. Palmer, traveling agent for a New York firm, has recovered \$3000 for the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad for neglect from the cars of that road. He had a thorough or coupon ticket and had the coupon belonging to the Charlotte road taken by the conductor, receiving from the latter a check. Palmer got off at a way station, and when he went on another train the next morning the new conductor refused to recognize the check and ejected Palmer from the car. The case was decided in the Augusta (Ga.) Court of Common Pleas.

The lamentable fact is that the supply of female hair for the fashionable cloud capping chignons now worn by ladies of fashion, has been cut off. The bulk of it came from French prisons, where the women's hair has been cut off on their entrance, whether under sentence or not. Hereafter the order of the Thiers Government is that no female prisoner's hair is to be cut off unless she is sentenced for five years' imprisonment. What is opposed to a short crop in France will make a short crop of hair in America; but, blessing on Juliet all is not lost.

Personnel.

Queen Victoria is said to have a fortune of \$30,000,000.

Artemus Ward's old home in Waterford, Me., is to be sold.

L. P. Morton, of the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., returned to New York by the Russia.

Senator Carl Schurz once taught school in Reading, Pa., and Mr. Bayard Taylor was once clerk in a grocery store in the same place.

Mr. William D. Everts is to sail for Europe in December, to represent this country before the International Tribunal at Geneva. Lieutenant Frederick G. Grant, son of the President, is to accompany General Sherman on his tour of military inspection in Europe.

Mr. C. W. Kendall, of Nevada, has gone to England on business connected with the sale of mining property in that state. He expects to return in time for the opening of Congress in December.

Mr. Weston has at last broken the continuity of his defeats by a success. In Macomber's last week, he walked fifty and a half miles in nine hours forty-nine minutes and forty-five seconds. He walked the last half mile backward in eight minutes and seven seconds. He did the whole without stopping to rest. This is said to be the quickest time on record.

Mr. Jeremiah Prescott, after having been elected superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has been induced to stay in his old place as superintendent of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts by an increase of salary. The board of directors have also given the sole management of the road to his hands, something which they have never done before. It is the general impression that no more such frightful accidents as that at Rensselaer will happen.

Washington Gossip.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in \$1,500,000 three-per cent, interest on which ceases December 31.

The exact amount of the defections of Pension Agent Forbes, at Philadelphia, is reported at \$32,500.

The United States steamer Saco, has been detached from the European fleet, and ordered to the Asiatic fleet by way of the Suez canal.

Several hundred mail contracts, on routes on which previous contractors had forfeited their contracts were relet Wednesday. These contracts, continue until 1875. All bidders on routes above \$5,000 were required to deposit a certified check for \$5000. The bids were generally for amounts lower than at last lettings.

The annual report of Mr. Douglas as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will embrace four months of Commissioner Delano's service, six of Commissioner Pleasanton's, and two months while he was acting commissioner. At present it is very doubtful whether any special recommendations will be made. Returns received Thursday, by the commissioner of the General Land Office from the local office at Concordia, Kansas, show a disposal of 83,094 acres of public lands in that district during the month of August. That district during the month of August paid—55,000 acres of which was taken up by homestead settlers, 555 acres sold for cash, and the remainder was located with military bounty land warrants and agricultural college grant. There were 213 declaratory statements filed under the preemption act, embracing about 30,000 acres.

Items.

Mary Jackson died in Ohio, aged 110. "Next."

The Washington conservatories grow bananas.

The individual who narrowly escaped being buried alive has got around to Pittsburg.

Nearly two millions of the inhabitants of the earth are still addicted to baked missionary.

Arrangements have been completed for a 5,000 pound bell for the Saratoga Town Hall tower.

In an Illinois poor house a once wealthy merchant lately cut his throat.

Dimarck is said to keep his spirits up with a bottle and a half of brandy per diem.

While absorbed in watching for pickpockets at the late fair in that city, a Richmond policeman was cleaned out by one of the fraternity.

A Chicago policeman wrote the following complaint against a saloon: "Kept by Gambler's Plaid musket and sang songs as well as to hear them 3 blocks from the Saloon."

Frank Maynard, who has been engaged for the yet unfinished Troy theatre as leading man, while out of an engagement and out of funds last summer, worked for \$15 a day as a laborer at an iron manufacturing concern in that city.

The mayor of New York offers one hundred dollars reward for false registering or false voting. That is Satan rebuking sin with a vengeance. If he has to give the reward for each single instance that shall happen next Tuesday he will be individually bankrupt and the city treasury will be stripped of the remainder of cash the Tammany thieves have left. We most sincerely wish that the repealer's trade in New York could be made unprofitable, but do not think the desideratum can be reached at one hundred dollars reward, nor do we believe that Hall and Tweed and the rest have any desire to stop false registering and false voting. If by accident they should deprive themselves of that political convenience they would follow the aeronaunt "up in a balloon, boys," politically speaking.

Two splendid cant military facts are reported from Russia. The first that the supply of breech-loaders is now sufficient to put the entire army on a war footing; and the second is that a new railway will soon be opened, completing the steam connection between Moscow and Warsaw. Hereofore Russia has had but one line to Poland, that from St. Petersburg; and the tenure of Poland depended upon a single line.

It is stated that in dividing the Tammany spoils, Ingersoll and Garvey invariably gave forty two per cent. to Boss Tweed, and kept thirty four per cent. themselves. We cannot believe that so large a slice really went to "Woody." If the Sheriff ever catches him we hope he will be compelled to let what he did with the money, even if it involves the democratic state central committee of Connecticut.

About Memo.

Today is considered the coldest thus far; but night ice formed on the top of the ground.

It is supposed that the body found on West Island, is that of Mr. Joseph G. Willard, of Little Compton, drowned on the 18th of last month.

Every one should by all means, read the advertisement of Mr. W. P. Clarke, found in another column. It is a model of its kind and worthy of imitation.

Sometimes ago, a valuable horse belonging to J. & W. Franklin, bakers, of this city, ran a nail into his foot, which caused it to decay until yesterday, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Win. H. Greene has taken the contract to paint the Clarke and Parish school buildings, and Arnold L. Burdick, to paint the Cranston street building, the work to be done during vacation.

The Sunday School, of the Thames street Methodist Episcopal Church, will hold in the vestry, tomorrow, commencing at 10 1-2 o'clock; preaching 2 1-2 o'clock, and prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

A valuable dog belonging to Mr. Howard Clarke, of this city, was taken in charge last evening, by two sailors, and carried to a certain store and there tied up, evidently with the intention of being taken on board their vessel. Mr. C. hearing of it went and secured his property, as he had paid his license.

Yesterday afternoon, two horses attached to a heavy lumber wagon, ran away on Broad street. The driver was thrown out and somewhat injured and a broken wheel &c., was the result of the accident. The team was the property of "Ogden Farm," Middletown.

Captain William G. Dickenson of Providence, a reformed inebriate and a past army officer, will lecture on Temperance at Fort Adams tomorrow afternoon at half past two o'clock. He will lecture in the evening at Eureka Hall, Coffey's building, on the same subject.

An Anas—On and after Monday the Taunton special train between here and Fall River, will be removed, and also the train leaving here at 10.30 a. m. This will reduce us to the old arrangement of two trains a day between here and Boston, which will leave at 7.20 a. m. and 3 p. m., and returning will arrive at about 11.15 a. m. and 7.10 p. m.

A Venetian.—There are numerous rumors abroad in regard to the conduct of one of our physicians, in connection with the small pox cases in the city, which we think justice to the man and to his numerous patients demands should be rectified. Many people blame Dr. Stanton and pretend to think if he had done his duty the disease would not have spread as it has.

Now if they will but consider the case a moment they will see that there is no ground for this blame. Every case of small pox in town can be traced back to its origin, and of these cases not one has resulted from the premature, as many call it, taking down the flag on Bridge street. Again it will be well to remember that that flag was not taken down until after the Overseer of the Small Pox, a veteran in the service, said that there was no need of its longer remaining up, and in fact urged its removal. At the same time the Doctor made a careful examination of all the inmates and no signs of disease were then apparent, and at the earnest request of the citizens in that vicinity the flag was taken away. The Doctor has used the utmost precaution in changing his clothes and adopting every prevention possible while attending upon these cases.

Again we believe the Doctor has been unjustly accused in regard to his cases of vaccination. We have reason to know that he has taken great pains to have the best of matter and has used only that taken from the dumb animal. The result has been that every case has worked well, although he has had one or two patients who were quite sick for a day or two.

We make these statements because we have reasons to know that they are correct, and we believe that it is but justice to the Doctor's patients to know that their physician has not been remiss in his duty.—They are moreover corroborated by Mr. Goodspeed the Overseer of the Small Pox.

Small Pox.—At the request of the Board of Health, Dr. Snow, one of the leading physicians of Providence, visited the city yesterday, and in company with Dr. Turner, the City Physician, examined all of the worst cases of the disease at present existing in town. He pronounced the patients all doing well and considered that there would be no trouble in its removal from the city, provided these cases and any that occur hereafter are properly isolated. He strongly urged the necessity of the patients all being removed to one place, apart from the central portions of the town, in order that they might be more surely treated. He also expressed his strong belief in vaccination, and urged that as the chief and only preventative from the disease. He stated that a person vaccinated now, for the first time, would not in any likelihood take the disease, but if a person, vaccinated years ago, should be now re-vaccinated, he might consider himself absolutely safe, not only from the small pox but even from the varioloid. This certainly is valuable advice, and coming from the source it does, it is of much greater value.

The Board of Aldermen, acting on this advice held a meeting last evening, and passed the following resolutions: WHEREAS, in the opinion of Dr. E. M. Snow, an eminent physician of Providence, and Dr. H. E. Turner the city physician that the small pox is likely to spread in this city unless the patients are concentrated in some building by themselves: Therefore

Resolved, That Aldermen Langley and Seabury be a committee to cause to be erected immediately a hospital on the north end of Coaster's Harbor Island, and that the physician in charge of the small pox cause all the patients to be removed to said house, that he may judge prudent to be removed.

Resolved, That the Public School Com-

mittee be requested to cause all the scholars in the public schools to be immediately vaccinated (that have not already been) and that no new scholars be admitted into the public schools unless they produce to the superintendent or teachers certificates from some physician that they have been properly vaccinated.

A question was raised as to the authority of the Board of Aldermen to pass such a resolution without the concurrence of the Common Council and a meeting of the City Council is called for three o'clock this afternoon that these resolutions may be duly considered by both branches of that body. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will concur with the Board of Aldermen, and this hospital erected without delay.

The Overseer of the Small Pox reports all the cases still improving. One case at Mrs. Anthony's on Elm street, reported by the physician on further development proved not to be small pox. There was, however, a new case discovered at the same house this morning so that the number of cases remain the same as reported yesterday, being eleven in all. The Board of Health are fully awake to the necessity of stopping this dreaded disease where it is, and the active measures they are inaugurating will be likely to put an effective check upon its progress.

We can see no reason for placing blame upon any one for the sudden appearance of this contagion, except it may be the individuals themselves. The authorities have acted promptly in every case and have done to the best of their ability. Many of these cases can be traced directly to the communication of the victims themselves with people in Bristol and Warren, over which the authorities of course had no control. When the flag was removed on Bridge Street there were no indications of the disease in any part of the city, and there is no doubt but that they were perfectly justified in doing as they did. Its second outbreak among us was something beyond the power of man to foresee, but here it is and all we can do is to do the best we can to remove it. This we believe those having the subject in charge are doing, and if all the people in town will do their duty as well, there will be but little difficulty in wiping it out completely.

Martha's Vineyard.—The Gazette states that real estate sales at Vineyard Grove within the past six weeks are estimated at \$25,000.

At a public meeting in Edgartown on 30th ult., preliminary measures were taken towards procuring a memorial to the late Thomas Mayhew, Jr.

The annual session of the Dukes County Educational Convention was held at Vineyard Haven on 28th and 29th ult. Rev. Mr. Harrington, of this city, addressed the association in the evening of the first day, on compulsory education, which he strongly favored.

Kingston.

The Washington County Teachers Institute, now in session at this village, is the largest and most successful of any recently held in this section of the state. Large numbers of teachers, school officers and friends are present, and the exercises are really of great interest and value.

Commissioner Bicknell, O. H. Kile, Esq., of Westbury, Miss Riley, Miss Wentworth, and Mr. Hickey have done excellent work for us. Rev. Mr. Pelouze's lecture last evening was pertinent, practical and well fitted to elevate public sentiment in school matters. The people are liberal in their hospitalities and fully equal to any emergency.

The fires in Michigan are not yet out. The Black Ash swamp near Detroit, is burning, and in the adjoining county of Wayne the fires continue in spite of all the farmers can do. The flames seem to follow the roots of trees and shrubbery in the ground. Great fires in the woods are reported from Manchester, Bay City and Port Huron. In Howell the people have been called out of church to fight the fire, which had already got into the outskirts of the town and done a good deal of damage. By hard work they checked it, but they fear that they have only gained a short respite. In the Bay City region the smoke is "so dense as to obscure the sun at noonday," and the wild animals are swarming out of the woods. The people everywhere are predisposed to a panic. Every time the wind rises, the whole State shivers with apprehension. It is weeks since any considerable rain has fallen; everything is dry as tinder, and there is no water in the springs or the wells. The only thing that can relieve the terrible anxiety, is a copious rain storm.

In the speech which the Emperor William opened the present session of the German parliament, he laid great stress on the exceedingly friendly relations between Germany, Russia and Austria, which, he said were due to his interviews with the Czar Alexander and the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is evident, then, that the Russian government could not have betrayed any irritation at the conferences held at Salzburg and Gastein, as was at first generally believed. He doubtless approved them, and declared his purpose to maintain, together with Germany and Austria, peace in Europe. The object of the present conference between Prince Gortschakoff and Bismarck at Berlin are, no doubt, to concert measures for the suppression of the International Association, which has recently become troublesome in Russia, and to consider the Polish question.

The United States coast survey steamer Hassler, having on the Agassiz exploring party, took her departure from Philadelphia on Tuesday. Professor Agassiz and H.M. accompany the expedition for the purpose of taking deep sea soundings and noting the temperature and formation of the ocean bed at various points. They will visit the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia, Rio Janeiro, and San Francisco. After cruising eight months the Hassler will be assigned to the Pacific coast.

It is understood that the New Hampshire democracy will open the campaign by holding their convention on the 13th of December. But perhaps the labor reformers should be credited with the opening, as their convention is to be held December 7.

LITERARY LIVING AOR No. 1,450 Suppressed and Censored Books, Whittier Cambridge, N.H., A Mahometan Revival, Part X, Bonaparte in France, English Republicans, The Rule in Austria, Tim Thistle, and other articles.

GEORGE CLEMENTS' WIFE.

(Continued from First Page.)

"You can't see him," said Mrs. Clements, who walked out to the huge open fireplace in the kitchen, where the Deacon was shelling corn.

"What d'ye say, Deacon? I keep her, or not? I think of like her looks, and the dear knows it would be a good lift while we're killing, if she shouldn't do more'n set the table, or make the mash or the bread."

"Take her, of course, Deacon. You are hard dry," I know. Let her stop a week or so, say how."

So Mrs. Clements came slowly back and sat down again. "You can't get away tonight, any way. There's a snowstorm been a brewin' these three days, and it's on to us now, sure enough. See them flakes like and thick. That's a sure sign it'll last a good while. You may as well take your things up stairs in the west garret, and then come down and help me get supper."

Then followed directions to the west garret, where she laid down Mrs. Clements tucked up the Deacon.

"I never see a girl so free. I'd trust up my stairs alone. But such as her don't steal; I kin tell you that if nothing else." Directly she came down in her nest, purple print dress and big white apron; her hair brushed off her face into a net; a narrow linen collar, fastened with a sailors' loop of narrow black ribbon.

It seemed as if she had life, so handsly she flitted in and out the big pantry, into the buttery, and then down the cellar.

Then, after the meal, she gathered the dishes in a neat, silent way, that was perfect bliss to Mrs. Clements's eyes.

"She's determined to stir her bread anyhow, and I like her turn too."

And the Deacon knew his wife had taken a shine to Mary Smith.

On the one day's work on; the hog killing was over and done; long strings of sausages hung in fantastic rings, arranged by Mary's deft fingers; sweet beans and shoulders were piled away in tree house-wisely order; and now Mary and Mrs. Clements were sitting in the great sunny dining room, darning, patching and mending.

"I don't know what ever I am going to do without you Mary, I read to see you pack up your clothes."

A blush of pleasure spread over the girl's face.

"I am so glad too, you have been suited with my work. Indeed I've tried."

"It ain't the work altogether, though goodness knows, you're the smartest gal I've seen this many a day. As I say, it ain't the work—it's you, Mary. I've got to thinkin' a sight o' you, me—and the Deacon."

Mary's lip trembled at the kindness in the old lady's voice; but she sewed rapidly on.

"It has been uncommon lonesome like since the boy left the farm; but it's worse yet since he got married. It seems like desertin' us altogether."

"Have you a son? You never mentioned him."

"No; George has gone his way, and we must go ours. Yes he married one of them cracked headed boarding school people, what can't tell the difference between a rolling pin and a milk pan."

But despite her scorn, Mrs. Clements dashed off the tears with her brown fist.

"He's a wild pretty fella. I suppose you love her, Mary?"

"I don't know nothing about her, and never want to know. He's left us for her, and us old folks' leave him for her too, Mary just turn them cakes around;" seems they to be burning."

When Mary returned, Mrs. Clements was leaning on the arm of her chair.

"Mary, suppose you stop on with us another month yet, anyhow? The Deacon will make it all right."

"I ain't the money I care for, Mrs. Clements. I only wish I might stay always. You don't know how I love you."

"Love us, do you? Bless your heart! If our George had only picked you out, what a blessing it would be!" said all But it can't be helped now."

She sighed wearily, then glanced out of the window, looked a moment, then threw down her work.

"Bless my soul, if there ain't our George comin' up the jacks! Deacon, Deacon, George is comin'!"

And all her mother was rushing to her heart she hurried to meet him. Oh, the welcoming, the reproaches, the caresses, the determination to love him still, and still de spite dear, innocent little Marion.

Then when the table in the next room had been set by Mary's deft fingers, and she had retired to her west garret, Mrs. Clements opened her heart.

"There's no use talkin', George. This five year lady of yours never'll suit me. Give me a smart girl like my Mary Smith and I'll ask no more. Come in to supper now, Mary!"

She raised her voice to call the girl when a low susur near surprised her.

"Oh, you dressed up in honor of my boy! Well, I must confess I never knew you had such a handsome dress, and you look like a picture, with your net off and them short braids!" said George this is Mary Smith, my—"

George came through the door, glanced caressingly at the corner where the woman stood. Then, with a very spring with out stretched arms to meet the little figure that lay upon them.

"My Marion! my darling little wife! What does this mean?"

The Deacon and Mrs. Clements stood in speechless amazement. Then Marion, all blushes and tearful smiles, went over to the old man and took their hands.

"I am George's wife, I was so afraid you never would love me; so I came determined to win you if I could. Mother, Father, may I be your daughter?"

A happier family, when they had exchanged their powers of surprise, amazement and pride in beautiful Marion, never gave thanks for a supper-table.

SINKING FISH.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relief for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with too acute pain, or other agonizing affliction of disease, low often do we see feeble looking fastidious men out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this deplorable state simply want fortifying and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the nature of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the constipation of body and mind with a course of the celebrated Scotch Bitters. It can be done. I have seen men in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the drooping, the powerful vegetable is a restorative in a genuine claim. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a momentary rush of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the cause of debility by altering the circulation, and regulating the action of the secretory organs, as well as refreshing the life. It is a particularly valuable medicine in this season, because it is a stimulant to the system which produces the formation of red, billious cells and other disorders of the blood prevalent in the fall.

It is a broad tonic in an article of daily and universal use. Cast it in better and cheaper than any other; but the grade has lowered the quality of the goods and cheapness in the case of the Deacon. The immediate demand of the case is readily supplying, in our paper may be found a list of relations to these excellent goods.

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It is stated that a number of men were to be employed in a new mine, which would be a great benefit to the community, but the mine was abandoned because of the expense of the work. The mine was abandoned because of the expense of the work. The mine was abandoned because of the expense of the work.

Most Wonderful Timekeeping.—Watch No. 1059—bearing Trade Mark—Patented by A. J. Mason, N. J.—manufactured by the United States Watch Co., (Giles, White & Co.) has been carried by express from New York, N. Y., to Providence, R. I., in a safe, and arrived in perfect order. The watch is a fine specimen of the art of timekeeping, and is a great benefit to the community. It is a safe, clear, soft and restorative—unqualified every way.

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THE undersigned would give notice that they

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